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Just received and for Sale, by

J. P. & J. W. Skelton,

DRUGGISTS.

A quantity of this invaluable Ointment, warranted superior to any every sold.

Pittsburgh, June 13, 1809.

N. B. Merchants will be supplied at Three Dollars per dozen. Retail price Fifty Cents.

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GENUINE PATENT & FAMILY

MEDICINES.

Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable,

PREPARED ONLY BY THE SOLE PROPRIETOR

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Grandson of the late Dr. ROBERTSON, of Edinburgh.

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IN WOOD STREET CORNER OF THIRD,

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CELEBRATED

STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH;

(Price One Dollar and Fifty Cents.)

Which has proved by thousands, who have experienced its beneficial effects, to be the most valuable medicine ever offered to the public, for speedily relieving and curing the cramp, pains, and wind in the stomach and bowels, carrying off superfluous bile, removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach, severe head ache, &c.

For the dysentery or lax, cholera morbus, severe gripings, and other diseases of the bowels, and the summer bowel complaint in children, it has proved a certain remedy, and restored to perfect health from the greatest debility.

Persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints, or disorders of the breast and lungs, even in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief.

Common coughs and colds, which are generally occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will be found to yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In asthmatic or consumptive complaints, hoarseness, wheesings, shortness of breath, and the hooping cough, it will give immediate relief.

Dr. Robertsons

VEGETABLE NERVOUS CORDIAL,

OR NATURE'S GRAND RESTORATIVE.

(Price One Dollar and Fifty Cents.)

It is confidently recommended, as the most efficacious medicine, for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, impurities of the blood, seminal weaknesses, and various complaints resulting from dissipated pleasures, residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskilful or excessive use of mercury, and diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life.

Under the denomination of nervous disorders, in its full extent, are included several diseases of the most dangerous kind, and are so various that a volume would hardly suffice to complete a description of them. It pervades with its baleful influence the whole nervous system, writhing the heart with inexpressible anguish, and exciting the most dreadful suggestions of horror and despair. To this demon have thousands fallen a sacrifice, in the direful transports of its rage.

The most common symptoms at its commencement, are weakness, flatulence, palpitations, watchfulness, drowsiness after eating, timidity, flashes of heat and cold, numbness, cramp, giddiness, pains in the head, back, and loins, hickup, difficulty of respiration and deglutition, anxiety, dry cough, &c.

Since doctor Robertson's first discovery of this invaluable medicine, upwards of *two hundred thousand persons* have experienced its happy and salutary effects, many of whom had been reduced to the last stage, and given up all hopes of recovering.

Dr. Robertson's

PATENT

STOMACHIC WINE BITTERS.

(Price One Dollar.)

These celebrated and well known Bitters, are composed purely of vegetables of the most innocent yet specific virtues, and are particularly recommended for restoring weak constitutions, cleansing and strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite; they expel worms in all ages, but from their simplicity and safety, are a most natural and effectual vermituge, when administered to children; they are gratefully warm, and pungently aromatic; they are extremely serviceable in all seasons, but particularly so on the approach of warm weather, when bilious habits experience such total loss of appetite; they are also a certain preventative against those complaints so common in the spring and fall seasons, such as intermittent fevers and agues, long autumnal fevers, dysenteries, &c.

They possess moreover the property peculiar to themselves, of qualifying and ameliorating those inflammatory pernicious qualities inherent in ardent spirits, and so often fatal when taken upon an empty stomach, and converts them into a wholesome, pleasant, and invigorating stomachic.

From their celebrity as an antidote against the scurvy, they are particularly calculated for seafaring persons, to whose attention they are particularly recommended: they are a very pleasant cordial bitter, and are recommended for the use of taverns, as well as private families.

Dr. ROBERTSONS

CELEBRATED

GOUT & RHEUMATIC DROPS.

(Price Two Dollars.)

A safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, gleets, swellings and weakness of the joints, sprains, bruises, and all kinds of green wounds—the cramp, pains in the head, face, and body, stiffness of the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs, &c.

Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered by doctor Robertson, upwards of *seven hundred thousand persons* have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from the greatest debility.

Therefore every family, particularly those who live at a distance in the country, should be provided with a supply of the above medicines, which, by being timely administered, will prevent the progress of many fatal diseases.

The proprietor wishes to afford every information relative to the efficacy of the above medicines in a small compass, by exhibiting a list of exemplary cures, attested by respectable characters, for the satisfaction and encouragement of the afflicted, for which purpose such cures have been selected at different times and been inserted, as might display the alternative power of physic. But as the number of cases are now becoming so numerous, I am obliged, instead of indentifying the particulars, only to print an abstract of several testimonials, referring the reader to peruse the pamphlet, accompanying the medicines, where the certificates are published at full length, and the striking facts relative to these medicines are enrolled more minutely.

REMARKABLE CURES.

Mr. William Juhon cured of the dysentery and flux.

Mr. George Stokes cured of the dysentery and flux.

Mr. P. Denhan and five children cured of the influenza and bad coughs.

Mr. J. T. Solomon of a consumption.

Mr. Lee cured of the influenza.

Mrs. Jacobs cured of a violent pain in her stomach of six years standing.

Mrs. Austin's two children cured of the dysentery.

Captain Pearson cured of a violent cold.

Mr. Smith cured of a deep decline.

Mr. Jones cured of a violent cough.

Mr. Skerret cured of the influenza.

Mrs. Roberts cured of a violent cold.

Mrs. Harris's two children cured of the hooping cough.

Mr. J. Houston cured of the dysentery.

Mr. Walker cured of a deep decline.

Mrs. Baker cured of a pain in her stomach.

Mrs. Willis's child cured of the hooping cough.

Mr. Howard cured of a consumption.

Mr. Gray cured of an asthmatic and consumptive complaint.

Mr. Wild cured of a pain in his breast.

Mrs. Edwards cured of a pain in her stomach.

Mr. Skinner cured of a lax and pain in his bowels.

Mrs. Wharton cured of a vomiting and pain in her bowels.

Mr. Peterson's child cured of the bowel complaint.

Mr. Wilson cured of the dysentery.

Mr. Johnston cured of the cramp in his stomach.

Mr. Taylor's two children cured of the hooping cough.

Mr. Freeman cured of a violent head-ache.

Mr. Anderson cured of a very bad cough, which was settled on his lungs.

Mr. Stephens cured of an asthmatic and consumptive complaint.

Mr. Bentley cured of the dysentery.

Mr. Thomas W. Oliver cured of a nervous complaint occasionad by a long residence in the West-Indies.

Captain Wilkie cured of a deplorable debility and weakness of the nerves, of long standing.

John Baker, Esq. cured of a nervous complaint of four years standing, attended with internal weakness, loss of memory, &c.

Capt. Kennedy cured of a nervous complaint attended with very alarming symptoms of many years standing, occasioned by great exertions and fatigue.

Mr. P. Edwards cured of a nervous complaint accompanied with great trembling, weakness, debility and lowness of spirits, which reduced him so as not to be able to walk.

William Maxwell, Esq. cured of a nervous head-ache of fourteen years standing.

Lieut. Davis cured of a nervous complaint which had nearly deprived him of his sight.

Capt. Parker cured of a nervous complaint of six years standing, accompanied with great trembling and loss of memory.

Mr. William Hall cured of the ague and fever of 16 months standing.

Mr. Bissley's son cured of worms, which had reduced him so low as not to be able to walk.

Mr. Denham's two children cured of worms.

Mr. Hunter's child cured of worms.

Captain Allen cured of an intermittent fever of nine months standing.

The right hon. Earl of Breadenbale cured of a violent rheumatic pain in his hip, thigh and leg, of several years standing, which rendered him unable to walk.

The right hon. Baron Lenthey cured of the gout and rheumatism of two years standing.

Alderman Bydell cured of the gout in his feet after not being able to stir for six weeks.

The rev. dr. Hamilton cured of the rheumatism in his neck and shoulders, of six months standing, for which he could find no relief.

General Greenfield cured of a sprained ancle complicated with the rheumatism to a violent degree.

Mrs. Frielly cured of a rheumatic complaint of two years standing, accompanied with an inveterate scurvy that covered nearly the whole of her frame.

Mrs. Gordon cured of the palsy, from which she had entirely lost the use of her limbs.

Mr. George Baker cured of a shocking bruised leg and foot, from which he expected to have undergone amputation.

John Holt, Esq. cured of the gravel, which entirely deprived him of any rest.

Captain Wilson cured of a gleet of five years standing.

Mr. Baxter cured of a rheumatic complaint which had deprived him of the use of his limbs.

TAKE NOTICE.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

FAMILY MEDICINES,

Are put up in square flint glass bottles American manufactured, with these words impressed on the glass—Dr. Robertson's Family Medicine, prepared only by T. W. Dyott.

Each bottle of medicine has a pamphlet folded round it, and enclosed with a wrapper, sealed up with the proprietors' coat of arms, and a small label pasted on the outside cover, with these words printed, and signed with the proprietors' own hand writing:—*Observe that none are genuine without the signature of*

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

LIST OF AGENTS.

For the accommodation of the afflicted the following respectable agents are appointed, by the proprietor, for the sale of the above medicines.

Lancaster—Dr. Moore.
Pittsburgh.—J. P. & J. W. Skelton.
New-Brunswick.—Drake and Taylor.
New-York.—Jacob Schieffelin & Son, drug's.
Boston.—Ephraim Elliott, druggist.
Salem.—John Dabney, post-master.
Baltimore.—Dr. E. Ducatel, Market street; Dr. Love, Market space, and Messrs. Warner & Hanna, Market street.
Fell's Point.—Nathaniel Knight.
Georgetown.—Ninian Magruder, druggist.
Alexandria.—James Kennedy.
Norfolk.—Bonsal, Conrad & Co.
Petersburgh.—Somerville. Conrad & Co.
Charleston, S. C.—J. B. Dumoutet.

June 1, 1809.

Blank Mortgages,

Handsomely printed, on good paper,

For Sale at this Office.

NEW WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Apothecary and Drug Store,

Corner of Third and Wood Streets,

PITTSBURGH.

J. P. & J. W. Skelton,

INFORM the Inhabitants of the Western Country that they have commenced the APOTHECARY and DRUG BUSINESS, in the house lately occupied by Mr. Robert Cunliffe, merchant, where they offer for sale at Philadelphia prices, a very large and extensive assortment of *Fresh Drugs and Medicines*, both family and patent, Essences, Perfumes, Patent Soaps, Paints, Oil, Turpentine, and almost every article connected with the business. From the arrangements they have made in Philadelphia, New-York and Boston, they are enabled to assure their friends that their assortment of articles in the above business is superior to any offered for sale in this place.

June 1, 1809.

N. B. Practitioners of Medicine, Merchants, and all others who deal in Medicine will find it much to their advantage to purchase from them.

DOCTOR DAWSON,

HAS removed his Medical and Drug Store, to the house lately occupied by William Steele, Esq. in MARKET STREET, where he has just received a general and complete supply of *Fresh Drugs and Medicines, Family, Patent and Horse Medicines, Surgeons Instruments, Horse Phlemes, Spring and Plain Lancets, Paints of all kinds, Spirits of Turpentine, Perfumery,* &c. WARRANTED GENUINE; which, being purchased with CASH, enables him to sell them on as reasonable terms as any ever offered for sale in Pittsburgh.

☞ *Physicians will be supplied with genuine Medicines, at a small advance on the Philadelphia prices.*

May 17, 1809.

JOHN BAIRD,

MERCHANT TAYLOR.

THANKFUL to his customers in general for past favors, wishes to inform them that he has just received an elegant assortment of the most fashionable and best

London Superfine Cloths, Cassimers, Waistcoating, &c.

LIKEWISE

Long and Short NANKEENS

of the first quality, and trimmings suitable for them. Those who wish to favor him with their custom may depend on having their work done in the latest London Fashions, and neatest manner.

N. B. He once more earnestly requests those indebted to come forward and pay off their respective balances, in order that he may meet his engagements made in Philadelphia. Money he must have, and he would be sorry his friends would put him to the disagreeable necessity of employing some person to collect his debts; as no longer indulgence can be give after 60 days from this date.

Pittsburgh June 12, 1809.

To be Let or Ground Rent forever.

A Lot of 40 feet front on Fifth-street, adjoining where WM. Woods, Esq. now lives, and 40 feet on Diamond-alley, adjoining Mr. Bowman; Also, one other Lot of 60 feet front on Penn-street, and running to the Allegheny river, 410 feet, adjoining the ferry now occupied by Jeremiah Sturgeon. For terms and further particulars apply to the subscriber in the Public Square, nearly opposite the Market House.

ROBERT PEEBLES.

Pittsburgh, June 12, 1889.

For Sale at this Office, neatly printed,

Justices Blanks,

Of the latest and best forms, viz.

SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS, SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, June 21, 1809.

In the House of Representatives of the U. States on the 8th instant, a communication was received from the Secretary of the Navy, in answer to a requisition of the House, was read and ordered to be printed. The report states, that the total amount expended by the government of the United States for Gun Boats and Ketches, amounts to the sum of *one million seven hundred and four thousand two hundred and twenty two dollars.* Our readers will at the first blush think this no mean sum to throw away on experiments.

On the 9th, Mr. Nelson, from the committee on military affairs, who had under consideration Mr. Randolph's resolution for disbanding the army, offered the following resolution:—"Resolved, That under existing circumstances, it would be impolitic and unwise to disband any part of the regular military force of the United States." Referred to a committee of the whole house.

The act appropriating 750,000 dollars to fortifications, was called up and passed.

A bill from the Senate, suspending for a limited time the recruiting service, was received by the House, read a first and second time, and referred to the committee on military affairs.

FRANCIS MALBONE, Esquire, a Senator to Congress from the state of Rhode-Island, dropped down dead on Sunday the 4th inst. on his way to divine service, at the Capitol, (Washington city.)

Accounts received by the Pacific, arrived at New-York from Falmouth, (England) say, that the conduct of Col. Burr had excited the suspicion of the British government; that he was ordered to leave the country, and had embarked for Gottenburgh.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Wayne county, dated May 16.

"I was informed a few days past, that in the neighbourhood of Col. Newel's, (a citizen of Wayne county) that in a large cave, not far from his house, was found an Indian, wrapped up in straw. At what time he was there deposited, it cannot be ascertained—but the Indian appeared to be entirely uncorrupted. He had his natural appearance—his flesh had in a great measure dwindled away—his skin appeared almost to cleave to the bone, and to feel hard and firm; which must have been so preserved, either by the due and equal temperature of the subterraneous air, or by some means of embalming and preserving their dead bodies. He was found by a party in pursuit of a salt-petre cave." *(Ken. Gaz.*

We learn that the United States troops at present stationed on the north and north west frontiers of this state consisting of six companies, under the command of col. Simonds, are ordered to break up from their present cantonments, and march for West Point. It is hoped the government have it in contemplation to place the works at this memorable and important post in a state of complete repair. It is said that the six new regiments will be compressed into three regiments. Such an arrangement will enable the government to dispense with a number of officers, without any injury to the service. [*N. Y. paper.*

If the committee, appointed in pursuance to *Mr.* Randolph's motion of the 25th inst. honestly discharge their duty, some transactions will be developed calculated to throw some additional light upon the true nature of democracy. When General Washington was at the head of our affairs, a discontented faction formed the plan to undermine the reputation of him and his friends, and to deprive them of the people's confidence and favour. Being governed only by personal considerations, they were not restrained in their operations by fear of doing injury to their country. To injure the administration, they were willing to impede the adoption of all necessary measures, to destroy their effect when adopted, and even to "stop the wheels of government." By fraud and misrepresentation they at last obtained power. How have they used it? We all recollect the flattering promises contained in Mr. Jefferson's inaugural speech, and the manner in which he has violated those promises is equally well known. The principles which the democratic party professed when in opposition, they have abandoned when in power. When in 1798—9, they clamoured against the raising of a small naval force, such as the rising commerce of our country rendered necessary, it is evident that their views were factious. The leading democrats were sensible, *then as now*, that a navy ought to be raised; yet they raised a clamour against it, because they wished to discredit the administration.—A great noise was also made about prosecutions for libels, and yet similar prosecutions have been carried on under the administration of Jefferson. These prosecutions have been at common law, where the defendant is not permitted to justify by proving the truth of his charges. The prosecutions when Adams was president were on a statute which permitted the truth to be given in evidence. This is the great difference. *(Bal. Fed. Rep.*

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, June 6, 1809.

Mr. Basset, from a committee appointed to inquire what business was necessary to be done during the present session, made a report containing a statement of such subjects as the committee deemed of sufficient importance to demand the attention of congress at this time, and which, in their opinion, may be transacted by the 20th of the present month. Read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Sawyer laid on the table the following resolution. He observed, that the subject of manufactures was a subject of such great importance as to deserve the exclusive attention of a separate committee. Shall we betray those whom we have induced to engage in manufactures by our restrictive and prohibitory laws? He trusted not. He hoped we should turn our attention to home manufactures. Every nation had done so in a greater or less degree. Great Britain had availed herself of the edicts of Nantz, and soon outstripped her great rival in manufactures. *We* too ought, in like manner, to avail ourselves of the non-importation and embargo laws to cherish and encourage this great branch of industry and prosperity:

Resolved, That a standing committee be appointed, to be called—The committee of manufactures—whose duty it shall be to take into consideration all such petitions, matters and things touching the manufactures of the United States, as shall be presented, or shall or may come in question, and be referred to them by the house, and to report from time to time their opinion thereon.

Mr. Pitkin observed, that the house would recollect the message from the president had stated, that it would rest with congress to determine how far the change in our foreign relations would authorise a reduction of the military and naval establishments of the United States. He thought it highly necessary that an inquiry should be made on this subject. If the gun-boats were to be retained on expences, a loan of more than three millions would be necessary to meet the current demands of the next year. *Mr.* Pitkin stated the revenue of the present and past year or two; and the probable revenue of the three or four subsequent years. He thought the greater portion of the gun-boats had better be sold at this time, than kept on expences three or four years, when they would not be worth any thing of consequence. They were more expensive than any other part of our naval establishment. One gun would cost much more than a gun on board the frigates. They could not be used at sea; and it was useless to keep them. He submitted the following resolution.

Resolved, That the committee, to whom was referred so much of the president's message as relates to the naval establishment of the United States, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of selling such of the gun-boats as are not in actual service.

Mr. Lyon had never been a gun-boat man; but he was willing to see the gun-boat system tried as a species of defence, as he had always been in favor of all kinds of defence. He thot they made excellent floating batteries. He did not wish them to be thrown away.

Mr. Randolph did not mean to make a motion, but he would suggest the propriety of instructing the committee to inquire into the expediency of giving away the gun-boats, if they could not be sold. He supposed, that by a new sort of political classification, these things might be placed under the terrapin department; they were a kind of amphibious animal. They stuck to the water while they were out of danger, but as soon as the enemy came in sight, they crawled upon land. He wanted to get clear of the whole of this thing at once. The people of the United States would be astonished at the expences of these gun-boats, if a correct statement were laid before them.

The more experience, said *Mr.* Randolph, we have of the genius and spirit of this people, the more we shall be convinced of the impracticability of preparing in peace for the exigencies of war, other than the mere implements with which war is carried on. Two administrations had worked the nation up to the fever heat, and millions had been spent in preparations for war; but on the first breath of a restoration of peace, they had fallen into their natural lethargy; they had gone to delving in the earth, in pursuit of the honest means of their subsistence, and so it will be until the end of time. We never can have a respectable army, till war actually happens; and such a war too as will require you, not to call out the refuse of ale-houses, but your militia, 'to defend their property and their lives—The disposition some seemed to have to rival the governments of Europe, in their peace establishment, was vain and idle. We could not do it. Once in a while, our government had got us into this war mood; about once in seven years, the people were wrought up by the tune of *Hail Columbia;* but it was all talk. Through the medium of the elective franchise, the government was generally put into its natural train. Congress had refused to put down a part of the military force about the latter part of *Mr.* Adams's administration. It was disbanded, however, as soon as some noise was made in New-York, on the subject. When the enemy came into the country, be they French or British, the people will turn out and subdue them, or perish in the attempt. The proper peace establishment of this country was, that every man should have a musket put over his chimney piece.

He wondered that it had escaped the sagacity of the gentleman from Connecticut, that if the gun-boats could not be sold, it would be proper to make provision for giving them away. He suggested, too, whether it would not be as well to get clear of some other naval apparatus. *Mr.* Randolph should really feel awkward, if he were placed in the situation of secretary of the navy or war department. What did they do? Kept an account of two or three millions, which were expended to no purpose annually.

It had been mentioned by a worthy gentleman, that we had not kept the gun-boats long enough. We should keep them a year or two longer, until we become as tired of them as we were of the embargo. But he did not think it was necessary for us to act like the Spartans, who put before the eyes of their children the drunken Helots, to keep them sober. We had no occasion to go to the navy yard, to see the expences of that department, and what the nation ought to do. *Mr.* Randolph adverted to the number of persons employed on wages to overlook the works going on about the navy yard, and supported by the public, exclusively of their wages, in a better manner and higher style than the heads of department supported themselves. Out of what law did these things grow? All the consequence he had seen from our new establishment, and our gun-boats, was what had been called the Mediterranean fund.

We were paying a duty of two and a half per cent. which fell chiefly on coarse dry goods. We are now trading on the old federal stock. When the Philadelphia was lost we must have more ships to make room for more officers, and promote to higher grades those who behaved well. He compared this to the way of promoting naval officers in England; and observed, that no other consequence resulted from our navy, than that it afforded men in power an opportunity of disposing of favors and contracts. Before the new department was erected, we had a navy that we might have a department; but now, we have a department that we may have a navy. It was an office something similar to an unknown, anomalous office they had about the capitol, that of surveyor of the public buildings—unknown to the law, he meant, not unknown to the treasury. It was an office for pulling down, and building up.

Mr. Macon moved to insert in the resolution before the word "gun-boats," the words "*public armed vessels and*"—*Mr.* Macon observed, he could not tell how it happened, but he always found it difficult to get at the subject of the embargo; he was less happy than the gentleman from Virginia, who made out to drag it in upon all occasions. He was anxious to have a chance of defending it.

Mr. Troup read that part of the president's message, which states that a portion of the gun-boats had been laid up for future service. He thought it necessary that an inquiry should be made previously to that proposed by the resolution, into the expence of maintaining the gun-boats in their present situation. The expence, he said, would be very small. Gentlemen, in their attempts to economize, might perchance be extravagant. Did it become the house of representatives, at this time, to act improvidently on such a subject—to reduce the naval and military establishments? What was our situation? was the mere offer to make atonement for the attack on the Chesapeake an ample assurance than an adjustment of our differences would follow? What was the nature of the provision tendered to the families of our murdered seamen? Are we to be deluded into a false security by the offer to send a minister? Has that minister come? Is the treaty negociated? The very first propositions that were made by gentlemen, at the commencement of the session, were to reduce the whole of the war establishments of the country. He besought gentlemen to reflect seriously before they changed the posture we had taken? How long did the treaty of Amiens last? What was the pretext for its violation? Who refused to give up Malta. Are the French decrees revoked? Have we ample security that we shall not be involved in hostilities with France? Is it wise, is it discreet to do away all our defensive establishments at this juncture in the affairs of the country?

Mr. Macon said, that the motion only proposed an enquiry. He believed that gun-boats could be made at any time out of the common craft in our waters. As to our differences with France, if we were involved in a war with her, the gun-boats could have no effect. The war would only be nominal. France could not approach us without the consent of England. If we were to go to war with England to morrow, the best way to fight her would be to arm our merchant-men for privateering. As to the treaty of Amiens, he believed in fact, that no treaty with G. Britain or France was worth while. He saw too great a rage for treaty making—We would do more by regulations in our commercial affairs by law, than by treaty? *Mr.* Macon touched upon the embargo. What has raised the prices of cotton and tobacco? What has reduced the manufactures of Great Britain? This celebrated embargo, and he believed the embargo had produced the present state of our relations with that country.

Mr. Pitkin consented to this amendment offered to his resolution by the gentleman from North Carolina. He said the people of this country had greatly deceived themselve, if there were not a material change in the situation of their external affairs since three or four months back. The president had told us of this change. He had laid up the greater part of our gun-boats; and one hundred thousand militia, that had been kept in requisition, were disbanded. The affair of the Chesapeake, without the settlement of which nothing could be done, had now opened a way to negociation.

The question on adopting the resolution was then taken, and carried.

The Speaker laid before the house a letter from the war department, accompanied by a statement of the monies expended on fortifications, &c and the sum which is estimated at seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, necessary to complete the fortifications of the ports and harbors of the United States.

On motion of *Mr.* Burwell, the letter and statement were referred to the committee on that part of the President's message which relates to the military establishment.

From the Boston Gazette, June 5.

Yesterday arrived the brig Julian, captain Williams, 40 days from Lisbon—Sir David Baird had just arrived with 7000 troops from England, which increased the British forces on that station to 25,000—the Portuguese army was 30,000 strong, well equipped, and in high spirits. The combined forces had got in possession of all the heights and passes for 25 miles round, completely fortified, and were determined to make a stand against the French if they approached.

Captain W. confirms the report of the capture of Vigo by the English. Also, the capture of Oporto by the French. After the surrender of Oporto it was given up to the troops for plunder during three days, wherein the most horrid excesses were committed.

The accounts from Spain were contradictory and but little dependence relied on them.

The government dispatch ship PACIFIC, Captain STANTON, has arrived at New-York, in 28 days from Falmouth. She brings the following Intelligence.

Austrian Declaration of War.

By Francis I. Emperor of Austria, and Address of the Archduke.

VIENNA, April 12.

Before his Imperial Majesty left this capital, he was pleased to issue the following

PROCLAMATION:

"*Francis I.* By the Grace of God, Emperor of Austria, *&c.*

"People of Austria!—I leave my capital to join the brave defenders of the country, assembled on the frontiers for the protection of the state.

"For these three years past I have made the utmost exertions to procure you, my beloved subjects, the blessings of a permanent peace. No sacrifice, any ways consistent with your welfare, and with the independence of the state, however painful, have I spared to secure your tranquillity and welfare by a friendly understanding with the emperor of the French. But all my endeavours proved fruitless. The Austrian monarchy was also to submit to the boundless ambition of the emperor Napoleon; and in the same manner he strives to subdue Spain, insults the sacred head of the church, appropriates to himself the provinces of Italy, and parcels out the German dominions. Austria was to do homage to the *great empire*, the formation of which he has loudly announced.

"I have adopted all necessary measures to assert the independence of the state.—Not only have ye answered my call, but your love for your native country has prompted you to anticipate it. Accept my cordial thanks; they will be repeated by my posterity and yours. Self-defence, not invasion, was our aim. But the conqueror will not allow the sovereign of his people, strong in their mutual confidence, to possess sufficient means to oppose his ambitious views. He declared himself hostile to Austria, unless she should relinquish her measures of defence, and prostrate herself disarmed at his feet. The disgraceful proposition was rejected, and now his hosts are advancing against us, arrayed for battle.

"I confide in God—in the valor of my armies, in the heroic conduct of my brother, who leads them on to glory; in you, my beloved people; our exertions for this war are great; but such they must be, in order to attain more securely the important end of self preservation.

"What you have hitherto done, is the most unquestionable pledge of the powerful assistance which I am to receive from you. They who bear no arms will also share in the protection of their country. Unanimity, order, obedience, activity, and confidence, constitute the real strength of a nation. You have evinced them, and to this alone it is owing, that we start with a fairer prospect of success than we ever did. Fortunate events will not unnerve your energy, nor disastrous occurrences, should any happen, shake your firm resolve. Persevering valor overcomes all dangers, enhances every advantage, and supplies all losses. Our cause is just; Providence does not forsake those who do not forsake themselves.

"I depend on your love, your tried fidelity to your prince and country. Depend ye on the paternal solicitude of your monarch, who finds all his happiness in yours.

"FRANCIS."

"Vienna, April 9, 1809."

The Archduke Charles has issued the following Address to the German nation.

"His majesty the Emperor of Austria is forced to take up arms, because the French emperor will not tolerate the existence of a State which does not acknowledge his supremacy of power, and stoop to become subservient to his views of conquest; because he required that Austria shall renounce her independence, unbend her energies, and surrender to the conqueror's discretion; because the armies of the emperor of France, and his dependent allies, advance against Austria with hostile views.

"The forces of Austria have risen for self-defence and self-preservations, at the nod of their monarch. I am leading them on against the enemy, to prevent the certain attack he prepared against us.

"We pass the frontiers not as conqueror's, not as enemies to Germany, not to destroy German institutions, laws, customs, and manners, and impose foreign ones; not to appropriate to ourselves the property of Germany, or to sacrifice our children in distant wars, carried on to destroy and subjugate foreign nations. No, we fight to assert the independence of the Austrian monarchy, and to restore to Germany the independence and national honors which are due to her.

"The same pretensions which now threaten us have already proved fatal to Germany. Our assistance is her last effort to be saved. Our cause is that of Germany. United with Austria, Germany was independent and happy; it is only thro' the assistance of Austria that Germany can receive happiness and independence.

"Germans! Consider your destruction. Accept the aid we offer, and co-operate with us

for your salvation. We demand from you no exertions, but such as the war for our common cause requires. Your property and your domestic peace are secured by the discipline of our troops. The Austrian armies will not oppress, nor rob you; they respect you as brethern, chosen to fight jointly with us, for your cause and for ours. Be worthy of our respect; such Germans only as forget themselves are our enemies.

"Depend on my word, which I have more than once pledged and redeemed, to save you!—Depend on the word of my emperor and brother, which has never been violated.

"CHARLES, Generalissimo."

PROCLAMATION, BY DAVOUST,

TO THE ARMY OF THE RHINE.

NEMAU, April 12.

"*Soldiers*,

His majesty the emperor of Austria commenced hostilities on the 8th instant. This was announced by his generals in chief on the 9th. They have taken up arms.—The orders of the day delivered to the Austrian armies are merely the effusions of scurrility. This is not the way to attack the soldiers of the emperor Napoleon.—They threaten to overwhelm us with defeat and disgrace upon the plains of Ulm and Marengo. Your conduct will shew what right they have to make use of these threats. Soldiers, our beloved sovereign, when he was first consul, offered peace; the emperor of Austria refused it.—Marengo compelled him to accept of terms. The English broke the treaty of Amiens. Our sovereign had collected his army on the French coast, and the emperor of Austria availed himself of that juncture, and without any previous declaration of war, violated the territory of our allies and threatened ours. Ulm compelled the enemy of our sovereign again to make peace. In the present instance the Emperor of Austria has threatened the territory of our allies, without the least appearance of any difference between the two powers, and conceiving himself in a situation to undertake hostilities has actually commenced war. The directors of the Austrian cabinet have a very great interest in the result of their libellous scurrilities.—Wo be to those who may dare to disseminate them, and by these means excite disturbance; the prompt execution of military law will be the inevitable consequence.

"Soldiers—In spite of those libellous reproaches, Germany has done honour to your discipline and good conduct. You do not make war against the inhabitants; those unfortunate sacrifices to the views of the house of Austria, whose ambition has stained so many of the pages of history with blood, and whose arrogance has again excited such agitation among the nation.

"A soldier of Napoleon must not only be free from censure but without fear. If there are any of a contrary character in our ranks, and who shall so far transgress against the fundamentals of all discipline as to dishonor his cloth by plunder or disobedience, punishment shall speedily follow.

"The results of this war are certain. We shall be supported by the Emperor Alexander, who is faithful to his engagements in peace or war. With his armies whom you highly respect; with the confederate sovereigns whose wish is that we should avenge their cause, and secure them in future against the ambition of our eternal enemy; and lastly, through the justice of our cause, victory must be ours.—Your courage, and the genius of your sovereign, when you see him in the midst of you, will be the most infallible assurance of your triumph.

"*The Marshal Duke of Auerstadt.*"

LONDON, *April* 21. Yesterday at one o'clock in consequence of a notification sent on Wednesday evening by Earl Bathurst, President of the board of trade, to *Mr.* Sansom, chairman of the American committee, the latter, accompanied by messrs. Baring, Jacobs, *Mu*llet, *M*'Kenzie, Glennie, and several other respectable merchants, deeply interested in the commerce of the United States, waited on the lords of trade at the treasury.

At this conference it was announced, that the orders in council would be rescinded, so far as relates to the American republic; and that this arrangement should take date from the preceding day, 26th of April. It was at the same time decided, that the ports of France, Holland, Italy, and their deperdencies, should be put into the most rigorous state of blockade.—Under the last distinction are to be included in Spain, the city of Barcelona, and the bay of Rosas in the *Me*diterranean, and the coast of the bay of Biscay from Santander to Fonterable.

By this regulation the United States may trade, without interruption from British cruizers, with all the ports of Russia, Norway and, Sweden, in the Northern Ocean; with the whole circuit of the Baltic Sea; with the British isles; with Spain from the eastern extremity of Austrius to the southern bank of the Lobregat; and Italian and French ports excepted, with every harbour of the *Me*diterranean, from the straits of Gibraltar to the sea of Marmora.

Licences will be granted to all ports north of the Weser and south of the Eyder; but we understand they are to be withheld with respect to the rest of the continent, excepting the havens of the Baltic.

Another commercial arrangement of great temporary importance is, the indulgence to be given to the shipping to be employed in the transport of American produce. These commodities may be imported in any ship however documented, from the Floridas, from the Western Isles, from *Ma*deira, Lisbon and Cadiz, free of the duties under the orders in council to the 1st of August next.

The full particulars of these changes in our commercial system in regard to the U. States are to appear in the Gazette of Saturday next.

Mr. Pinkney, we understand, has expressed his approbation of the adoption of these measures by our government; and the Pacific is under sailing orders to convey the intelligence to America.

The public will naturally be anxious to know what has induced ministers to adopt a line of conduct respecting America, so diametrically opposite to the policy hitherto mantained; nor can it be doubted that some explanation will be given in parliament. We sincerely hope that it will be made apparent that none of the just rights of Bsitain have been conceded to America.

The business will perhaps receive some explanation at a meeting of the American committee, to be held this afternoon at the city of London Tavern.

LONDON, May 2.

Very favorable intelligence was yesterday received from the northern coast of Spain. The French, it is stated, have been defeated in the attempt to retake Vigo, though in order to secure their purpose, they had collected a very considerable force. It is also reported that the marquis de la Romana, with the regular troops under his command, and a large body of armed peasants, has completely cut off all communication between Gen. Ney at Corunna and Soult who still remains at Oporto, although reports have been circulated of his having advanced towards Coimbra. Strong hopes are entertained that the marquis de la Romana will soon be strong enough to attack Ferrol and Corunna.

Accounts were yesterday received from Dover, which state that there was a heavy firing on the French coast on Friday night and Saturday morning. Some of our cruizers, who were on the opposite coast, observed a general illumination, and some neutral vessels that have arrived, report, that the firing and illumination were in consequence of a victory obtained by the French over the Austrians.

Two vessels arrived at Yarmouth yesterday morning from Holland, the captains of which state, that Bonaparte was endeavoring to enforce the conscription in Holland, and that in many places the people had manifested a disposition to resist it by force.

May 4.—Accounts have been received by government from Gijon, dated the 24th ult. which state that at that time the marquis de Romana was at Oviedo, taking the necessary measures for organizing the army of Austurias. The patriotic force in the north west of Spain is increasing every day.

It is stated, in recent accounts from Sweden, that the new government of Sweden have determined to bring the question of the deposition of Gustavus before the diet; and it is added, that Baron Toll, and the late War Minister, are to be his official defenders.

May 5. We are still unable to give our readers any authentic information respecting the reported battle between the Austrians and French in Bavaria. The captain of a French privateer recently taken and brought into port states, that a desperate battle had taken place, in which, after three days hard fighting, the Austrians were defeated with the loss of 30,000 men. We confess we are not without our fears upon this subject, but still it is singular that if Bonaparte had obtained such a victory, he did not adopt his usual mode of conveying the intelligence to this country. With respect to firing and illumination on the French coast, it may have arisen from the circumstance of Louis Bonaparte having arrived at Calais or Boulogne. He has been visiting the ports of his own dominions; and it was reported, we know, in Holland, that he meant to continue his journey as far as Boulogne.

AMSTERDAM, April 21.—His majesty the Emperor of France arrived at Ludwisburg on the night of the 15th and 16th, and proceeded to Dillengen at 12 o'clock at noon. M. Duroc, the marshal of the palace was with him. His majesty has ordered the Bavarian troops to take their ancient position near Strasburg, that the army may soon be in a condition to commence offensive operations with the greatest effect. The French head-quarters are to be removed from Donauwerth to Ingolstadt, and so proceed forwards.

The Austrians appear, since they have crossed the Inn, to have daily fortified themselves, and to be desirous to advance slowly. Some blow cannot fail to be struck before long. Nothing of the kind had taken place on the departure of the last couriers, because the allied troops had received orders to retreat on the approach of the enemy.

April 25.—The following circumstances are extracted from the French papers.

"The Emperor of Austria has in his train 1000 horses which are to relieve the losses his officers may sustain.

The whole force between Lintz, Brannau and Saltzburg, has been estimated at 150,000 men; but this is, doubtless, an exaggeration."

FRANKFORT, April 13.—Concerning the number of troops which have entered Bavaria the accounts are very different indeed. Some say that 60,000 passed the Inn at Brannau; but it is not said whether this was the whole, or only part of the Austrian army.

STUTGARD, April 14.—The prince of Neufchatel (Berthier) passed this place on the night of the 12th and 13th, with several of his aid-de-camps. The next morning the councillor of state (Dara) passed through.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) *May* 26.

IMPORTANT.

We have the pleasure of informing the public, that a gentleman, a member of the association for cultivating the Cochineal, has produced to us upwards of one thousand insects of the real Cochineal alive, and natives of this state. They are left at Dr. Moser's, in Broad-street, for the inspection of the curious and well-wishers to the prosperity of Carolina, who will there have an opportunity of contrasting them with the Mexican Cochineal, and see how far they surpass it in beauty of colour.—We have further the satisfaction of informing the public, that these insects abound in this state; and that their quality have been pronounced by a chymist far to exceed those imported; and it is his opinion, that a few years will give us as great a superiority in that invaluable dye, as we now possess in our cotton.

NEW-YORK, *June* 5.

Arrived this afternoon the ship Eliza Ann, Burr, in 40 days from Cadiz. The day she sailed an express arrived from Seville, bringing accounts that a division of the French army were within five leagues of that city—that the Junta were preparing to retire to Cadiz, and forwarded orders to that effect. The situation of the patriots, generally speaking, bore a gloomy and desponding aspect. No battles of any moment had taken place; indeed, resistance to the overwhelming power of France seemed to be abandoned. Some partial divisions in public sentiment as to French and English influence existed throughout Spain. The French prisoners in Cadiz had been sent to the ports up the *Me*diterranean. Five British ships of the line were in Cadiz harbour. If Cadiz should fall these ships would take possession of the Spanish squadron in that port.—The French had entered Portugal, and taken possession of Oporto, including all the vessels in the harbour. It was reported that a British force of 35,000 men were at Lisbon. The American vessels at Algesiras, that had been released, still remained in port, under some species of detention. Captain Burr is bearer of dispatches for government; it is supposed they relate to the vessels seized for breaches of the embargo laws—*Mar*ket for American produce very dull. Vessels coming from the United States were subject to a quarantine of 40 days.

Medical, Surgical and Chemical

BOOKS.

Just received from Philadelphia, and for Sale by

J. P. & J. W. Skelton,

A large and general assortment of the above BOOKS, among which are the following:

MONROE's Anatomy, 3 vols. octavo
Bailey's Morbid Anatomy
Brown's Elements of Medicine
Chaptal's Chymistry, revised and corrected by dr. Woodhouse
Henry's Chymistry
Cullen's Practice
Parkinson's Medical Admonitions
Lavoiser's Chymistry
Hunter on the Blood, 2 vols. octavo
Conversations on Chymistry
Fyfe's Anatomy, 2 vols.
Jackson on Fevers
Hooper's Medical Dictionary
Fox's Medical Dictionary
Hey's Surgery
Accum's Chymistry, 2 vols.
Buchan's Domestic Medicine
Desault's Surgery
Townsend's Guide to Health
Bell on Wounds
Cullen's Materia Medica
Murry's do. do.
Coxe's Medical Dictionary
Willich's Lectures
Denman's Aphorism's
Physicians Vade Mecum
Hamilton's Midwifery
Do. Family Physician
Cheselden's Anatomy
Richrand's Physiology
Haller's do.

Likewise, a few copies of *Gille's History of the World* from the time of Alexander to that of Augustus.

N. B. *J. P. & J. W. Skelton* have constantly on hand and for sale a very large and extensive assortment of *Drugs, Medicines, both Family and Patent, Paints, Oil, Glass, Turpentine and Varnishes*, all of which will be sold at Philadelphia prices.

Pittsburgh, *June* 20, 1809.

ROBERT HARRIS, Jun.

DRUGGIST,

No. 196, MARKET STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Has received by late arrivals an additional supply of

Drugs and Medicines,

among which are,

3000lbs Gum Arabic
400lbs Opium
2500lbs Camphor
100lbs Nutmegs
150 lbs Glauber Salts
15 chests Rhubarb
350lbs Jalap
100 boxes Sugar Candy
100lbs Red Precepetate
200lbs Calomel
5000lbs Salt Petre
2000lbs Borax
100 dozen Wash Balls
600 do. Wind sor Soap
300 do. British Oil
600 do. Bateman's Drops

With every article in the Drug line, which he will sell on the most moderate terms for Cash or Credit.

June 13, 1809. 15t.

Paints, Oil, Varnishes and Turpentine.

Just received and for Sale, by

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

At their wholesale and retail *Apothecary, Drug* and *Paint Store*, corner of Third and Wood Streets, Pittsburgh.

White lead ground in oil	Rosin
Do. do. dry	King's yellow
Spanish brown	Drop lake, No. 1, 2, 3
Red lead	Sugar of lead
Black lead	White vitriol
Ivory black	Terra deceana
Yellow ochre	Patent yellow
Prussian blue, No. 1, 2	Spanish whiting
Lithrage	Putty
Purple brown	Lampblack
Dutch pink	Copal varnish, best
Rose pink	Do. do. common
Stone ochre	Turpentine do.
English umber	Spirits of Turpentine
Venetian red	Gold leaf, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Pittsburgh, June 20, 1809.

A Stone and Queensware

POTTERY,

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for Sale the Pottery now in possession of Sam. R. Bakewell, in Charlestown, Brooke county, Virginia, with all the property thereto belonging, consisting of 40 Town Lots, on which are the following Improvements, viz.

A Brick House 38 by 23 feet, two stories high, with two rooms in each story.

A Frame Warehouse and Workshop 51 feet long and 22 feet wide, two stories high, with a cellar under one half the building.

A Kiln for burning Stone or Queensware, inclosed within a circular brick building 24 feet in diameter.

A Mill for washing clay, another for grinding clay, and a third for grinding flint or glazing, each to be worked by a single horse; and a well of good water.

There are on the premises every necessary apparatus for making either Stone or Queensware. The whole will be sold on moderate terms. For particulars apply to SAMUEL R. BAKEWELL, on the premises, or to the subscriber.

BEZ. WELLS

Steubenville, 12th June, 1809.

Wants a Situation,

A Person who is well acquainted with laying out Grounds and Farming Business in every respect, is desirous of obtaining a situation of Manager or Overseer on a plantation. The most satisfactory recommendations can be produced. Any person in need of such a one will please address a line to W. L. at the Printer's. June 21, 1809.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *James Woodburn*, deceased, are requested to make payment immediately to the subscribers, and those having any demands against said estate, are desired to render them, properly attested, for settlement.

WM. WILSON,
WM. WOODBURN. } *Exr's.*

June 7, 1809.

Pittsburgh
Flint Glass Manufactory.

Benjamin Bakewell & Co.

Inform their friends and the public, that they have recently enlarged their assortment of *GLASS-WARE*, and offer for Sale, upon their usual terms, the following articles, viz.

DECANTERS, quart and pint, common, ringed and plain.
Ditto, ditto, best double flint, ditto.
Ditto, half pint and gill common ditto.
Tumblers, quart, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Ditto, best double flint ditto.
Goblets, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Wine Glasses, common and best.
Jars, half gallon, quart, pint, and half pint.
Tinctures, ditto, ditto.
Lamps—globe, street and table.
Ditto, vase with shades
Butter basins, with covers, assorted colours
Sugar ditto, and cream jugs ditto.
Cups, quart, pint, half pint and gill.
Water decanters, wine coolers, finger cups.
Egg cups, cruets, mustard pots,
Salts, proof phials, root glasses.
Jelly and Syllabub glasses.
Electrical cylinders and jars.
Retorts and receivers, mortars and pestles.
Square stopper bottles, funnels.
Jars and beakers for chimney ornaments.
Confectionary glasses, salvers.
Barometer and thermometer tubes.
Breast pipes and nipple glasses.
Corals for children, cupping glasses.
Ink stands, smelling bottles, &c. &c.

N. B. Wanted some good steady FLINT GLASS BLOWERS, and a few APPRENTICE BOYS who, if well recommended, will meet with good encouragement.

Also, POT and PEARL ASHES, for which Cash will be given.

Pittsburgh, April 12, 1809.

FOR SALE,

A valuable Tract of Land containing about 300 acres, situate in Versailles township, Allegheny county, near the state road; about seventy acres of the land cleared, five of which are in good meadow, and twenty acres more may be made; two small dwelling houses with stone chimnies, one end of a barn raised, a large and commodious house for a distillery, and an excellent spring of never failing water near the still-house. It adjoins lands of George Miller, John Irwin Esq. William Boyd, and others, and is now in the tenure of Archibald Johnston, who will shew the premises to any person inclined to purchase. For terms (which are very reasonable) apply to *George Armstrong Esq. Greensburgh*, or to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

STEEL SEMPLE.

October 24, 1808.

ROPE MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber having her Rope Walk now in complete order, will be enabled to keep a constant supply of ROPES superior and cheaper to any imported from Kentucky, which she offers for sale at the following prices.

Bedcords,	28 yards,	37 1-2 Cts.	per piece.
Lacings,	18 do.	25	do.
Ploughlines,	24 do.	18 3-4	do.
Tarred Cordage		12 1-2	lb.
White do.		13	do.

A reasonable discount will be made when taken by the quantity.

She has on hand, and will constantly keep, a complete assortment of CUT & WROUGHT NAILS and SPRIGS.

Cash, at seven cents per lb. will be given for sound, clean *HEMP*.

MARY IRWIN,
At the corner of Liberty and Third sts. Pittsburgh, Nov. 15, 1808.

GUN POWDER.

THE subscribers have on hand, and intend constantly to keep, at their Powder Mill, on Peters creek, two miles from Elizabeth town, a supply of their best manufactured RIFLE POWDER, which they will sell low for cash or on short credit.

From the long experience of this Powder, in most parts of this western country, and its high repute among our greatest gunners, we flatter ourselves with the hope of receiving a part of the public patronage.

Joel & Isaac Ferree.

Feb. 28, 1809. tf.

THE subscriber offers For Sale,
A TRACT OF LAND,

On Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, in a fine settlement; on which there is a good two story log House, a Barn, about forty acres cleared and under good fence, and a good sugar camp.

For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. Mr. Baltzer Good, on the Franklin road or to Mr. John Ferree at the office of the subscriber.

JOHN WILKINS, jr.

Pittsburgh, 1st Feb. 1808.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber proposes to sell the following tract of Land, on Peters creek, two and a half miles from the mouth, in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, two miles from Elizabeth town, and twelve from Pittsburgh.—The tract contains three hundred acres, and the usual allowance; the land is of the first quality; upwards of one hundred acres cleared, and under good fence, of which about twenty acres are meadow. On the tract are an orchard of upwards of two hundred bearing apple trees, a grist mill, saw mill, and powder mill, and other necessary buildings to accommodate three or four families.—The land will divide well into two farms. From eight hundred to one thousand weight of sugar, is made yearly.

For terms apply to the subscriber living on the premises.

Joel Ferree.

Feb. 28, 1809. tf.

CASTINGS,
FROM BIER & ELLIOTT'S.

A CONSTANT supply of Castings of every description, and equal in quality of metal and workmanship to any offered at the Pittsburgh market, may be had at the Warehouse of Mr. BOYLE IRWIN where merchants may be supplied on liberal terms.

Pittsburgh, 6th Dec. 1808.

Lots to Lease,

FOR the term of 15 years from the first of April next, by the subscribers, (Guardians to the heirs of William Porter, dec'd)—160 feet running from Front to Second Streets, on Wood Street, 60 feet deep—*Also*, 100 feet on Wood Street, adjoining Wm. M'Cullough's Tavern, same depth. For all or any part of which, proposals will be received by

BOYLE IRWIN, } Guar-
JOHN JOHNSTON, } dians.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 17, 1809.

CHEAP LEATHER.

TO close a consignment, the subscribers will dispose of a quantity of Spanish Sole Leather, at the low price of 20 cents per pound, by the hundred, for cash only.

DENNY & FOSTER.

Pittsburgh, March 27, 1808. tf.

Public Notice.

Persons having demands against the estate of the late William Porter, of Pittsburgh, dec'd, are requested to present the same to subscribers for settlement. Debtors to the estate will please to make payment as speedily as possible.

Alexander M'Laughlin,
Anthony Beelen,
Zachariah A. Tannehill, } Exec'rs.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 15, 1808.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, about to remove to his iron works on the Juniata, near Bedford, informs his friends and the public in general, that he has appointed Mr. GEO. SUTTON, merchant, of this place, his agent, to transact all his business—to whom he intends forwarding a constant supply of Rolled, Rod and Bar Iron, Castings, Nails &c. which he will sell low for cash or negotiable paper. All those indebted to the subscriber, will pay the same to Mr. Sutton without delay; and those having any demands, will call on him for settlement.

WILLIAM LANE.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 3, 1808.

RAGS

THE highest price, in Cash, given for clean *Linnen* and *Cotton Rags*, at this Office.

---

100 DOZEN OF
LONG'S SICKLES,
And a few barrels of
Flaxseed Oil,
FOR SALE,

for which Country Linnen will be taken in payment.

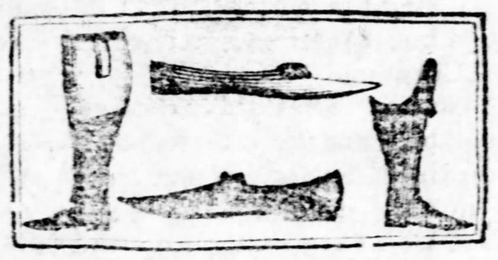
GEORGE SUTTON.

Pittsburgh, May 9, 1809.

THE subscriber grateful to his friends and customers for past favours, respectfully solicits a continuance of the same. Gentlemen who wish to obtain good articles in his line, will do well by calling, as he has and intends keeping patterns of the best superfine cloths, cassimers, mole skins, sattins, marsailles, silk florentines, toilinetts, and choice patterns of every article that constitutes the gentleman's suit where they will be made up in the most fashionable manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN LINTON, Taylor
at the corner of Market and Second Streets.

Pittsburgh, May 9, 1809.



ROBERT WELSH,
Ladies' & Gentlemen's Boot & Shoe Maker

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches, at his Shop, in Market, corner of Front street, where he will be happy to supply all those that may call on him, and he flatters himself he will give satisfaction both in the neatness and durability of his work.

He respectfully informs the ladies, that he has commenced the MOROCCO business, and has on hand a handsome assortment of *LADIES SHOES*, of all descriptions, which he will warrant, and sell low. He also informs traders and others, that he will sell Ladies Shoes, Wholesale, on the most reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1808.

To the Public.

WHEREAS a report has been circulated through Robinson Township, that I have a petition to be forwarded to the Governor to obtain a Magistrates Commission, I take this method of informing the public that it is absolutely false; I suppose it to have originated in the illiterate brain of a rugacious creature, who recently petitioned for the same office and was rejected by his neighbours with contempt.

SAMUEL E. MARKS.

Robinson township, }
June 6, 1809. }

Pipe Manufactory.

WILLIAM PRICE,

Respectfully informs the Merchants of the Western Country, that they may be supplied with any quantity of the above article, carefully packed up so as to bear transporting to any distance either by land or water, at his Factory on the bank of the Monongahela river, adjoining the Ship-yard, Pittsburgh.

May 17, 1809.

FOR SALE,

A Donation Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the First Donation District and numbered 203—containing 200 acres The terms of sale will be made known by applying to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.

JUST RECEIVED,

And ready for delivery to Subscribers, at the Office of THOMAS ENOCHS, in Market Street, next door to the north west corner of the Diamond,

The Practical Distiller, &c.

By SAMUEL M'HARRY.

Subscribers are requested to come forward, with as little delay as possible and receive their Books.

Pittsburgh, June 6th, 1809.

M'Candless & Cochran,
Are just opening a large and elegant assortment of

Summer Goods,

of the latest importations and newest patterns, which they will sell at unusually low prices for Cash.

They have also received a complete assortment of *HARDWARE*, *QUEENS-WARE* and *GROCERIES*, amongst which are White-lead, Whiting, and Spirits Turpentine.

They have on hand Pig Lead, Kentucky Cordage, and Tobacco of an excellent quality.

Also, Country Gin and Cider Royal.

Pittsburgh, May 31, 1809.

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers inform their friends and the public, that they have just received and are now opening at their Store, corner of Third and Market Streets, a handsome assortment of

Seasonable Merchandize,

of this Spring's importations, which they are happy to say they can sell as low as any goods formerly imported.

Denny & Foster.

Pittsburgh, 23d May, 1809.

A few hundred bushels of good WHEAT wanted, for which seventy-five cents per bushel will be given in merchandize or cash; also, the highest price for Corn, Rye or Oats.

TO LET,

A House in Market Street, between Second and Third Streets. Enquire of JOSEPH HARBESON.

Pittsburgh, March 4, 1806

N. B. A few APPRENTICES wanting to the Copper and Tin trades. Apply as above.

TURTLE SOUP

MAY BE HAD
Every WEDNESDAY *and* SATURDAY *Evening*
during the season, at the house of
LEWIS WARNER,
In the Diamond, Pittsburgh.

May 30, 1809

N. B. A generous price will be given for fresh caught *TURTLES.*

PROPOSALS,
For publishing by Subscription,

A large collection of useful and approved Forms of

CONVEYANCING:

Interspersed with occasional notes and observations, naturally arising out of the subject.

By WILLIAM GRAYDEN, Esq.

CONDITIONS.

This book will contain forms of Acquittances, Affidavits, Agreements, Appointments, Assignments, Awards, Bargains and Sales, Bills, Bills of Sale, Bonds, Conditions, Covenants, Declarations, Defeasances, Deeds, Exchanges, Grants, Gifts, Indentures, Indorsements, Inquisitions, Leases, Letters of Attorney, Letters of Licence, Mortgages, Notes, Partitions, Petitions, Probates, Process, Provisos, Recitals, Releases, Revocations, Submissions, Surrenders, Trusts, Wills, &c. &c.

Under the title *Affidavit*, will be inserted the different forms of Oaths which Sheriffs, &c. are required to administer. Under *Award*, various forms of Returns and Reports will be given. Under titles *Inquisition* and *Process*, will be inserted the different Inquisitions of Sheriffs, and forms used by Prothonotaries, &c.

Should the present Militia system, appear to promise any permanency, the act of Congress and that of Pennsylvania, shall be inserted in an Appendix, accompanied with the necessary forms required of the officers under the latter. Likewise the act of Pennsylvania, relating to County Rates and Levies, with suitable Forms and Process for Commissioners and Treasurers.

The work shall be printed on good type and paper of a medium size, and half bound, and shall contain at least 500 pages octavo, at *Two Dollars*, to subscribers.

When a sufficient number of copies are subscribed for, the work will be put to press, and finished as expeditiously as possible, of which notice will be given.

Harrisburgh, Feb. 22, 1809.

☞ *Subscriptions will be received at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.*